

HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I.

HALIFAX, N. C. SEPTEMBER 24, 1829.

NO. 33

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 if payment is not made within 3 months. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement. Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged. Letters to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
R. KINGSBURY,
At the Brick Store,
A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,
Hats, Shoes, Leather,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.
and shall receive fresh supplies weekly.

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—11

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Wood's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate.

Offers his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LIQUOR DEALERS, in the SALE OF PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined solely to Commission Business, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the Country Business, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
Cole & Sheldon, } Williamsburg.
Chas. L. Wingfield, }
Robt. W. Sizer, }
Shields & Ashburn, } Norfolk.
Eds. Beacon, }
May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS. 17—11

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country, who may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—11

BALL & PARTY.

A BALL AND PARTY will be furnished at SHOCO SPRINGS on the evenings of the 11th and 15th instant.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE next session of the SCOTLAND NECK PRIVATE ACADEMY, under the direction of the Revd JOHN H. NORMENT and LADY, will commence on Monday, the 1st day of November, and terminate on Saturday, the 27th day of February next.

In this Institution the following branches of education are taught, viz:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Geography & Astronomy, Select Composition, Rhetoric & Logic, Practical Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion Ancient and Modern History.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, Epistolary Writing, Elements of Chemistry, History of the U. States, Botany, Mythology, Jewish, Grecian, Roman & Antiquities, Elements of the Arts and Sciences, Classical Biography.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Music on the Piano Forte, Drawing and Painting, Machine, Tape and Lace Work.

The system of instruction, adopted in the above institution, is such as to keep constantly in view the application of every acquirement made by the pupils. None are allowed to progress in any studies more rapidly than a perfect comprehension of its principles will admit. The discipline is precisely that of a well ordered family. Corporal punishment will never be resorted to; but whenever a scholar shall manifest, by his refractory conduct, that he is beyond the influence of affectionate reproof, his expulsion will immediately ensue.

It can hardly be necessary to state that every attention will be paid to the morals of those committed to our charge. That we will endeavor to impress, permanently upon the minds of our pupils, a love of religious truth, and to induce them, by faithful culture, to grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

Board may still be had with Private Families in the neighborhood, at \$5 per month; and the necessary books, stationery, &c. are kept constantly on hand by a merchant in the vicinity of the Academy.

Terms as formerly, payable in advance, viz:

Literary Tuition per session \$10
Tax for fire wood, 50
Music, 15
Drawing and Painting, 5
Needle Work, 5
Seafood, &c. (Halifax, N. C.)
N. C. Aug. 25, 1829. 30—3w

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black, about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old, wears whiskers; has an impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON. 30—3w

ANDREW HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be entrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2. 30—6m

NOTICE.

A Camp-meeting will commence at Pierce's Camp-ground, in this county, 4 miles west of Halifax town, 6 miles South of Weldon, and 3 miles from Moore's Ferry on Friday the 2nd day of October next.

Aug. 12th 1829.

R. & J. DUNN & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, a lot of

Govan's Superior Family Flour, this years crop, (1829,) which they will sell low for cash. Halifax, August, 1829. 27—1

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two deeds in trust, executed by Lemuel Long, for purposes therein contained, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 15th of September next, on the plantation known by the name of Mesh-I-I-and, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Mules, Hogs, and Sheep, and every species of plantation Utensils on said farm. The sale will be continued till all is sold.

Also, on Thursday the 17th of the month, at the residence of the said Long, will be sold for cash, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of many valuable articles, four Waggon, two Carriages and Harness and Carriage Horses.

Also, on Tuesday the 27th day of October, being the second day of the Superior Court, in Halifax Town, will be sold for cash, a parcel of likely NEGROES, the property of said Long—and on the 2nd day of November, on the premises, the lots and appurtenances lately occupied by Messrs A. A. B. Smith & Co. and the lots, &c. now occupied by Mrs. Mary Smith. Terms of sale of lots, &c. made known on the day.

Also, on Tuesday the 31st day of November, on the premises, will be sold the plantation whereon the said Long at present resides, and all his stock of RACE HORSES. Terms of this sale made known on the day.

Also, on Wednesday the 4th day of November, on the premises, will be sold the plantation whereon the said Long formerly resided. Also on the same day will be sold, on the premises, all the Lands owned by the said Long, lying between the Quakeries. Terms of this day's sale made known on the day.

BY TRUSTEES.

Halifax, Aug. 26, 1829.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Halifax county, on Friday the 11th instant, a negro fellow, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, black complexion, nineteen years old, and says he belongs to a Mr. William Mitchell, of Granville county, N. C. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. H. SIMMONS. 32—3w

\$300 REWARD.

RAN off in the possession and from the premises of W. H. Dickin, on the 26th August last, a negro man belonging to the subscriber, by the name of Altmore, about 24 years of age, large and stout, of rather a down look and smiling countenance, say 5 feet 10 inches high, or upwards. It is believed said negro is lurking about said Dickin's plantation. I will give the above reward for the safe delivery of said negro to me, or deposited in any jail so I get him again.

BLAKE T. SESSUMS. 32—2w

Sept. 9, 1829.

COMMITTED.

To the jail of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 25th inst. a negro fellow by the name of **STERLING**, rather over the ordinary size, quite black and about twenty-one years old. He says that he belongs to George W. Campbell, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, and that he was sold to Mr. Campbell by a Mr. Heath of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. H. SIMMONS. 22—3w

Aug. 26

EAGLE HOTEL.



HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day, \$1 50
Do. board by the year, 120 00
Do. do. per month, 12 50
Do. do. by the day
for a man, 1 00
Dinner and horse feed, 75
Supper, 37 1-2
Breakfast, 37 1-2
Lodging, 12 1-2

J. H. McLEWORE.

August 20, 1829. 28—5m

WANTED.

A handsome COIT SKIN, apply to A. A. LITCHFORD, Sept. 2. 30—3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain bond, executed by Wm. Hicks of Northampton county, to the subscriber, for one hundred and fifty dollars, and witnessed by John H. Patterson, as the bond is lost, and has not been transferred by me, or paid by the obligor.

Wm. HICKS.

August 15th, 1829.

A regular Convocation of the Roanoke Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, Halifax, held at their Hall, on the 15th day of July, 1829.

On motion, it was Ordered, that the last section of 1st article of the Bye Laws of this Chapter be abolished in the Halifax Minerva four weeks, viz: "The regular Conventions of this Chapter shall be on the evenings of the second Saturday in each and every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April—at 7 o'clock P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October. From the Minutes.

Witness

S. M. JOHNSTON, Secy. 27—1w

R. & J. DUNN & Co.

Inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS.

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every desirable article of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Among of which are

A splendid assortment of Silks, Several pieces 4-4 Satin Laventens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Elogings.

A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes.

A large stock of GROCERIES.

A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints.

Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety.

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assortment Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th 1829. 14—11

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of out

Herrings and Shad.

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have a so on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, newly cleaned and fanned, all of which will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & Co. 16—11

May 13, 1829.

TO THE PRINTER.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the quality of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionate reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to recieve payment, \$5 in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

Prints and Presses.

Prints.—At six months credit for approved paper, or at a discount of a per cent. for cash.

Paper, per lb \$1 40, Great Primer, 34 Nonpareil, 30 Double Pica, 32 Minion, 70 Do. Great Primer, 56 er, 32 Brogue, 40 Large letter, plain Long Primer, 40, 30 Scabards & Quo Pica, 33, tations, 30 English, 36

The prices of other description of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment a per lb. July 9. 23—

NOTICE.

Friends and the public generally, that they will have a large and extensive

WARE-HOUSE

completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be entrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion made to render general satisfaction.

J. H. SIMMONS & HARRIS.

Halifax, Aug. 20, 1829. 27—11

\$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

JERSON

He is a black, about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old, wears whiskers; has an impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON. 30—3w

Sept. 9, 1829.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO.

from the Manufactures in Richmond Va. and also an assortment of Tin Ware just received and for sale, very low, by

R. KINGSBURY. 27—11

COTTON GINS.

I will furnish cotton gins at the price of Two Dollars per saw. The gins are warranted to perform equal to any. I am also prepared to execute repairs on the shortest notice, on at reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber living 1 1/2 miles from Halifax, 8 miles from Chappens Bridge, and 7 miles from E. H. where I keep a regular Shop.

JOHN G. HAMLET. 27—11

July 30th, 1829.

NEW SPRING

Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style Plain and Figured Gros de Nap Black, White and Pink Satins; Yellow Bandanna Hkfs. Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.

Men and Women's Linnea Hoars Brown Love Hkfs. Brown Cambrics. Brown French Drilling, Buckram; Oil cloth, Denmark Sattlen. Bait Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c. Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—11

Commercial and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of two and a half per cent, and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made, on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandise, it will be made at such rates as may be offered, at the time of sale.

The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when they justify a shipment to any other market, they will be responsible for the result, and if the result of speculation be unfavorable, they will be held to the same.

The subscribers are also prepared to receive consignments of goods, and to store them in their warehouse, and to ship them to any port, and to receive for them the proceeds of sale, and to remit the same to the consignee, or to the order of the consignee.

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THE 12th SEPTEMBER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore was celebrated on Saturday by a military parade, in which our citizen soldiers were joined by the Junior Artillerists of Philadelphia, under command of Captain Baker; the Norfolk Independent Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Capron; the Norfolk Junior Volunteers, Captain Gibbons; the Portsmouth Volunteer Riflemen, Capt. Young; and the Portsmouth Light Infantry Grays, Capt. Watts. The Philadelphia corps arrived late on Friday night; they were received on the Steamboat wharf, by Captain Hickman's company of Infantry, and escorted to their quarters at the Fountain Inn. The Norfolk companies, to the number of about two hundred men, arrived at noon on Saturday, in the Steamboat Columbus. Their appearance in line along the entire extent of the upper deck of the boat, was very handsome, and as they passed the wharf they were greeted with repeated cheers from the assembled crowd. On landing they were received in handsome style by a detachment of four companies of the Light Brigade under the command of Major Medart. In the mean time the line of the Brigade had been formed by General Stuart in Eutaw street, with its right resting on Baltimore Street, waiting the arrival of the visiting companies. The Junior Artillerists first reached the ground, and having been received with appropriate military honors, took their station at the right of the line. The escort of Major Medart, with the Norfolk and Portsmouth Volunteers, soon after appeared, when the latter were also received with due military honors, and occupied their post in line at the left of the Philadelphia company. It is no more than due to the visiting corps to say that as they passed along the line they exhibited an elegant and graceful appearance, and that their movements were marked with a precision and correctness which reflected the greatest credit on both officers and men. The entire line was soon after wheeled into column, and, after marching through several streets arrived at the City Hotel, where it passed in review before Major Gen. Macomb, whose head quarters are now there. The brigade was then dismissed, and in the evening the guests, by invitation of the manager, were present at the performances, in the new Theatre and Circus. At night, the three Museums were handsomely illuminated in honor of the occasion.—Rich. Enq.

The waywardness of fortune and the inequality with which she deals out her frowns and smiles to different men, are well expressed in the following extract from an article in the London New Monthly Magazine.

"One man, struck an orange and is killed by a pin, another is killed by a penknife and lives; one runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him; another of recent date, another has a shaft of a gig pass completely through his body and recovers; one is overturned by a smooth common and breaks his neck, another is tossed out of a gig over Britton cliff and survives; one walks out on a windy day and meets death by a brief hat, another is blown into the air, like Lord Byron in Guernsey Castle, and is blown down unharmed. The excess of this problem was indeed a miracle. An explosion of cannon, which killed his mother, wife, and one of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the world, did him no harm; he was a full overhanging a tree, and a precipice. (As he might expect,) he was going

to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he would have been irretrievably lost; but in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still till people came and took him down."

From Mexico.

The schooner splendid, Capt. Clarke, arrived at New York on Monday, in 27 days from Vera Cruz. Capt. C. favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of papers of that place to the 16th ult. He informs that the Spaniards had possession of Tampico, which they took with a force of 1500 men, about much bloodshed, though the garrison consisted of a much greater number of men. The papers state that the Mexican troops, under command of St. Anna, to the number of 12,000, were at Tuxpan, on the 11th of August, on the march for Tampico, to attack the invaders. Tuxpan is about 40 or 50 miles from Tampico. Capt. Clark also informs, that Com. Porter was under arrest at the City of Mexico.

We learn from the papers, that great excitement prevailed both at Vera Cruz, and at Mexico on the landing of the Spanish troops. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the papers, the Spaniards have met with no favorable reception at their landing, as has been reported at Havana. The landing was effected at Cabo Roja. Santa Anna issued his proclamation at Vera Cruz on the 3d August, which he closes as follows: Independence or death on your standards—Independence or death in the field—Independence or death is the motto of your General."

Up to the 15th nothing had been heard decisively on the subject. The greatest contempt is manifested for the smallness of the number of the Spaniards.

A motion in the Mexican Senate, to give Mr. Pointsett his passports to return to this country, was lost.

A motion to clothe the Executive with extraordinary powers for five months, was lost in the Senate—ayes 21, noes 30.

The papers say, a slight action had taken place between some of the troops and fifty citizens. The former had the advantage.

Five Spaniards and a corporal had gone over to the Mexicans. They reported that 500 of the Spaniards had died since the sailing of the expedition.

Old Dominion.

Information has been received at the Department of State, from the consul of the United States at Tampico, under date of the 10th of August, that, on the 24th of July, a Spanish expedition from the Havana had appeared off Tampico, and effected a landing to the southward of the bar, without molestation on the part of the Mexican troops who gradually retired without offering any resistance, and finally abandoned the place which was entered by the Spaniards on the 7th of August.—Up to the date of the letter giving this information all neutral houses and property had been respected; but it was not expected that the calm which then prevailed could be of long duration, as it was impossible that the Spanish troops, unless strongly reinforced, could long hold out against the Mexican forces which would soon meet them in great numbers, when it was anticipated that Tampico would become the theatre of the contest. The Spanish authorities were then engaged in establishing a custom-house upon the basis of that at the Havana, and had appointed an Intendant and Civil Officers.

The Mexicans, before retiring, had obliged all the mer-

chants to employ to deliver up the bills of lading of moneys received by them in the last CONDUCTA from Luis, and insisted on the delivery of the amount to be sent to the interior, which was effected, notwithstanding the remonstrances made by the American, British and French Consuls to the contrary, by threats of carrying that measure into effect by means of an armed force.

U. S. Tel.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Baltimore, Sept. 15.

We learn by the brig Chilean, arrived last night in seventy-five days from Valparaiso, that the Peruvians had entire possession of the town of Guayaquil on the 1st of May. Gen. Nitoche having arrived with about 8,000 troops from Payta, from whence Gen. Lamar was daily expected with the remainder of the Peruvian army that capitulated at the battle of Tarquay, on or about the 1st of March.

Markets at Valparaiso, 27th of June, very dull for all kinds of American produce, except Flour; which was selling for 12 dollars.—REPUBLICAN.

Longevity.—There are six brothers now living, of whom Judge Chipman, late of Richmond, in this county now of Sheldon, in the county of Genesee, is one—the oldest of whom is seventy-seven, and the youngest sixty-four years of age. The aggregate of their ages is four hundred and twenty-three, and the average seventy years and a fraction over. These brothers were all born in the N. E. corner of the State of Connecticut, from whence they went to Vermont about the year 1774. Four of them were lawyers and two of them physicians; & all of them have been remarkable for their industry and early raising.

Cananlugan: N. Y. Repository.

NEW WORK.—Mr. S. J. M. Morris has issued proposals for publishing, in Columbia, S. C. "under the benign auspices of liberal and enlightened views of religion," a periodical to be called the "Free Enquirer." It will be issued on the first and third Friday of every month; the first number to be given in September or October next. Price \$2 per annum, payable within six months from the commencement.

Yorkville Whig.

FRAGMENT.—I saw her in the blooming prime of health and loveliness, when all her hopes were strewn with flowers—decked with the rosy garland of content—and every eye was dazzled by her charms. A fairer being on earth had never beheld—She flourished for a while, and, day by day, the rose of beauty on her cheek had gathered a rich and more heavenly bloom—not long to last.—Twas but a vision—soon to pass away.—I saw her yet again, but, O! how changed! She lived—yes, still she lived—the warm, the genial current of existence still flowed on, but where all those magic charms, that once were want of linger round her form? where was the soft languish of that dark and brilliant eye? all, all had vanished, and upon her cheek, instead of Beauty's flower lay the violets of death.

Philadelphia Port Folio.

FIRST LOVE.—Talk of first love as the world may, we never experience in a second any thing half so sweet. The object beloved the second time may be more amiable—may be more deserving of affection, but in the first there is a novelty of circumstances and feeling—an unstated cup of joy, which in a repetition falls short of its original flavor. We are, in a second affection, going over a path already trodden; in the first, we explore a new track

covered with wild roses and spontaneous luxuries, that diffuse odours, which lose much of their freshness on being exhaled. We always know we are in love a second time from our former experience. The first time we are novices, and receive our maiden impressions gilded by brighter hopes and hollowed by a sanctity that casts almost a religious holiness over them.—Repetitions of love grow more and more sensual; it is in youth's first affection only that a love like that of angels, is exchanged—ethereal, unstained, lucid with heavenly purity.—First love is like youth, full of generous impulses and exalted feeling.

In successive visitations it becomes corrupted, as in advancing years we grow more the creatures of circumstances, interest, & the world's custom. Youth is infinitely nearer the optimism contemplated by moralists and philosophers than manhood. "Love," too, it has been observed wisely, "is always nearer allied to melancholy than to jollity or mirth." The instances recorded of the purest and most exalted passions, are among sedate temperaments. The souls that feed upon themselves, that keep back from the multitude, that cannot put up with common place, but aspire to idealities and creations of their own—these have generally the earliest, the most durable, and the deepest impressions from love.

Chloride of Lime.—It will be seen that this purifying agent is about to undergo a thorough test of its efficacy in the Navy of the United States. In numerous cases where it has been tried by individuals, the results have been quite satisfactory, and we are inclined to think they will prove equally so in the experiments now about to be made by order of the Navy Department.

Balt. Am.

CIRCULAR.

To the Officers commanding the different Squadrons of United States Ships of War.

There being reason to believe that a proper employment of the new disinfecting agent, the chloride of lime, would add very much to the comfort, and perhaps to the preservation of the health of the crews of the United States ships of war, it is desirable that a series of experiments be forth with instituted to test the efficacy and usefulness of this interesting article.

With this view you are required to cause a sufficient supply of the chloride of lime to be provided, and direct the same to be distributed amongst the surgeons of the different ships under your command, and to order the same to be applied according to the instructions herein after given.

The surgeons should, in the first place, be required to observe the effects of this article in removing the disagreeable smells of the confined or other parts of the vessel, and the length of time the foul air so corrected retains its freshness and purity; and also, if any ill odour is substituted for the one dispelled, and whether any unusual degree of dampness and heaviness of the air succeeds the application of the corrective; and generally to notice any other, and all the effects which may appear to result from the experiments made of this material—all of which they are required to report to the department in their quarterly returns.

It cannot be presumed, that the surgeons of the Navy are unacquainted with the ordinary methods of applying the chloride of lime as a disinfecting agent.—When therefore the usual method of its employment is mentioned, it is not because they are presumed to be ignorant of this usage, nor is it intended to prevent them from employing it in any other way that their discretion may lead them to believe will advance the general objects the Department has in view, that of promoting the comfort and healthfulness of the crews of the U. States' ships of war.

If therefore the water for the ships should become fetid and unpalatable, the Surgeons will, if they think proper, try the effect of mixing in it a half pint of the filtered solution of the chloride of

lime to each cask, and notice the effect of this addition, not only as to the taste, but also as to its efficacy in quenching thirst &c. &c.

The ordinary method of using this salt to purify foul air is, to dissolve one quarter of a pound in one point of water. When about to be applied, let this be mixed with forty times the quantity of fresh water, and sprinkled over the part infected, until the state of the air is corrected.

(Signed) J. BRANCH.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.—A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that Sheriff and Constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent more than in the way these sales are now effected; for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the Court House and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other States have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The above remarks are worthy of respectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The Legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either, when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect, North Carolina is far behind any other State in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and a far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the Legislature here, as it is in almost every other State in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the Acts of Assembly in every paper in the State and requiring the publication of Sheriff and Constable's sales, Administrator and Executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence, but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the State, where a newspaper is now almost an object of curiosity.

We have much satisfaction in being able to contradict the report of the assassination of Mr. Pointsett in the city of Mexico. Advice have been received from him at the Department of State, dated 15th July last, the same day the rumor of his death was circulated in Trinidad.

(U. & Telegraph.

Many stories of the Son of Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators from Kentucky, at a dinner given to him at Louisville, in reply to a complimentary sentiment related the following incident:

"Gentlemen: You have just designated me as 'the son of the Revolutionary war, under the exclusive hope of repairing the ravages, which his devotion to the cause of liberty had made in his ample paternal estate, emigrated from Pennsylvania, his native State, to the wilderness of Kentucky. He arrived in this place in the month of March, 1783, in the spring of the following year, he took with him five families, and made a settlement at the long falls of Green River, a place, computed at that time, to be 100 miles from any other settlement in the country. The subject of your present kindness was then about 11 years of age. Of the hardships and privations endured by that little colony, of the dangers which they encountered, and of the fortitude with which they endured and met them, it does not behoove me to speak. I cannot forbear, however, to mention an incident which took place in one of the many incursions made upon them by the savages. It is illustrative of the times, and relates to my mother; and I am led to the recital of it by the affectionate veneration with which I cherish her memory.

"She had walked out with Mrs. Barnett to a place where a company of young people were pulling flax at the extremity of a large field which adjoined the fort. Mrs. Barnett had taken with her infant son, about two years of age. Very soon after they had joined the flax pulling company, a band of savages burst from their ambush, and rushed upon them discharging their guns at them, and yelling most hideously. My mother, who was an athletic woman, started to run, but recollecting that Mrs. Barnett was a delicate and weakly woman, unable to carry her child, turned and ran back in the face of the Indians, under the fire of their guns, snatched the child from the arms of its feeble mother, and bore him in safety to the fort, although she closely pursued, shot through her clothes with an arrow, and twice burned with the powder of the guns which were shot at her. Mrs. Barnett and her infant were both saved. He is now a respectable citizen of Ohio county, and there are still living three persons, besides myself, who witnessed the scene, and shared in its dangers. But thanks to the hardihood, the enterprise, and the industry of our people, Kentucky now rivals the oldest of her sisters, in the comforts and conveniences of polished life."

From the Charleston Courier. History of North Carolina.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 19th ult. contains a notice of the History of North Carolina, from the earliest period, by FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a work in 2 vols. recently issued from the press of that city. The Advertiser speaks in high terms of approbation of this work of Judge Martin. The manner is somewhat peculiar. That part which relates to the Revolutionary History of the State, contains the arguments, and orations of the times, word for word, as delivered by her leading citizens; and by this means the reader is led on, step by step, from the first dawning of dissatisfaction at the oppressions of the mother country, unto the open declaration, renouncing forever all allegiance to the British throne. The momentous effects are known to all of the present day, but to the youthful reader, it must be interesting, and at the same instructive, to see faithfully depicted the numerous causes, some of them trivial in themselves, but which as a whole, lead inevitably to the grandest results.

The authorities of Judge Martin, may be presumed to be of the highest character, from the fact, that owing to his great familiarity with the Archives of North Carolina, he was, about 30 years since, employed to make a Revision of its Laws—on which occasion the whole records of the State were submitted to him, as well as a variety of other documents and correspondence from cabinet papers, of some gentlemen whose merit had elevated them to places of honor in the state.

Elegant Present.—The Boston

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Traveller states that the enterprising gentlemen of the Comb Manufacturing Company of Clayville, are about to transmit to the lady of Mr. Clay, a beautiful specimen of New England ingenuity and taste. It is a large tortoise shell comb, most elegantly carved, exhibiting representations on the outside of roses, wreaths of vines and flowers, supported by the American Eagle, bearing the following inscription—Presented to Mrs. Henry Clay by the Clayville Comb Manufacturing Co. The inside represents a fanciful basket loaded with flowers and plants in the front of the basket, there is the following inscription, Manufactured by William B. Swift, Sept. 5, 1829. This beautiful present, says the Traveller, will not only show the liberality of the donors and their recognition of eminent public services, but will evince the fertile genius and inventive fancy of the artisan, and furnish an unrivalled specimen of the progress made by our countrymen in this branch of the arts.

The Brooklyn (Conn) Journal relates that in Phaulfield a dog having been set upon a blacksnake which some haymakers had wounded, the reptile darted its head into the dog's mouth, when he rolled on his back and remained insensible for a minute, then springing up he seized and killed the snake. Three days after, the dog died. The blacksnake has never been considered poisonous, and does not bite.

Political Bruderie.—Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called a sheep and asked her if his breath was offensive. She said yes, and he bit off her head for a fool. He called a wolf and asked him. He said no, and he tore her to pieces for a flatterer. He at length called for the fox and asked him. Truly, replied the fox, I have a bad cold and cannot smell.

Locusts.—A French traveller tells us, that the Arabs of Upper Egypt and the Red Sea, make a sort of bread of locusts! they dry them and grind them to a powder, then mix the powder with water, and make small round cakes, which serve for bread, when that necessary article is scarce. So that the account of St. John eating locusts in the wilderness, can only be sneered at by fireside travellers.

Arkansas, Aug. 11. Emigrating Creeks.—We mentioned in our last, that the steamboat Virginia, having on board about 850 Creek Indians from Georgetown their way up the Arkansas, had run aground about 7 miles below this place. We have since learnt, that, seeing no prospect of speedily ascending farther she landed the Indians and their baggage in the vicinity of Mr. Ancone Baraque's and descended the river. Captain Walker, (the conductor of the party) we understand, has since purchased several small carts for the purpose of forwarding the baggage, and such of the emigrants as are not able to travel by land, and they are now on their way up the river. The remainder of their party have taken up their line of march by land, and will perform the rest of their journey on foot. We are sorry to learn, that considerable sickness has prevailed among the party and that several deaths have occurred.

Lieut. Bonnell passed this place on Saturday last, in a keel boat, in 41 days from the mouth of White river, with 60 U. S. recruits for Cantonment Gibson. They are the finest detachment of men that we have seen ascend the Arkansas.

Bloomington, (Pa.) Aug. 25. The dysentery is prevailing in several townships in this county to an alarming extent; and has proved fatal in numerous instances. Two, three and four deaths have occurred in several families. It has been related to us, that an old gentleman in Greenwood township, had four sons and one daughter married and settled around him—his daughter, one of her children and all the children of his sons, eight in number, have fallen victims, and the remaining children of his deceased daughter, are now all dangerously ill with the disease.

From the *Northwestern Register*. Paricide.—We have, this week the melancholy duty to record the death of the venerable Major General William Brooke, of Radnor township, Delaware county, inflicted upon him by the hands of his son, Thos. Brooke. We have not learned all the particulars, and as he is under arrest, to be dealt with as the jury of his country may think proper, it would be unjust to remark further upon the subject. General Brooke was a soldier of the revolution, and a firm friend to his country, in the hour of danger. He was a brave and a good man, and of his sterling worth and usefulness to society, the large circle of friends and acquaintances he has left can testify. After suffering the privations and hardships of the war of independence, and living to see his country prosperous and happy, he has fallen at the age of 63 years, a victim to the brutal passions of him, who should have been the staff and support of his declining years.

New York, Sept. 11. War!—Nearly as good a battle had like to have been fought in our immediate neighborhood day before yesterday as we ordinarily chronicle when we receive South American news. A bank of oysters has been planted by the citizens of Jersey at a great expense, near Perth Amboy, and within the waters over which the State of New York claims jurisdiction. The Staten Island fishermen have always had great fancy to avail themselves of this asserted right, and serve process upon the oysters; which has as uniformly been resisted by the Jerseymen. On Wednesday last a small army amounting to a hundred and fifty men, if we are correctly informed, left the island in boats, with the determination of catching all the oysters they could find. The people of Amboy were summoned to arms, as the flotilla was seen approaching and having called a council of war a six pounder was brought down to the bank. Eight shots were fired at the Staten Islanders, without doing any execution; but the shot began to come so near, over and under them, that they drew off their armada, landed and held a consultation—Arms were procured, and it was debated whether they should return and give the enemy regular battle. Prudence and patriotism prevailed over headlong valor in the discussion, and they abandoned their enterprise. Both parties are now in a state of armed neutrality.

Conn. Adv. We learn from the Maryland Gazette, that the sentence of the Court in the case of George Swearingen, has been received by his Excellency the Governor, and the Warrant forwarded to the Sheriff of Alleghany county, for the execution to take place on Friday the second of Oct. next. On the 8th of Sept. 1829, he murdered his wife, and on the 6th day of Sept. 1829, a warrant for his execution was forwarded.

Execution.—The trial of negro Aleck, for poisoning the family of Dr. Floyd a few weeks ago, and which caused the death of one of the doctor's children, took place on Friday, at Bedford Court-house. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d Friday in October next. A negro woman who bought the arsenic, and the cook, were also tried and acquitted, no evidence appearing against them. The condemned culprit, however, asserts that they had all combined to effect deadly purpose. Persons who vend arsenic should be extremely cautious in disposing of it. They should never sell to slaves under any pretence whatsoever.

Lynchburg Virg

As a specimen of "Canadian justice," Collins, of the Freemans, says—

"James Fitzgibbon, the magistrate, found guilty of a violent breach of the peace, was fined one shilling and dismissed. The editor of the Freeman, found guilty of only using the words 'native malignancy' in reference to the Attorney General, lest they might lead to a breach of the peace was committed to jail for one year, fined one thousand shillings, and bound down to keep the peace for three years, in twenty-four hundred dollars! The country that can bear this administration of justice will bear any thing."

From an examination which we have made, we find that the proportion of new members in our next Legislature, will be much greater than we have ever before known. There will be 106 new Representatives, 28 in the Senate and 78 in the House of Commons.

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1829.

Lines addressed to Miss V. S. will appear in our next paper.

Scuppernon Grape.—We were yesterday presented with the finest specimen we have ever seen of this delicious grape. It was raised in a vineyard reared and cultivated by Capt. Henry Garrett, of this vicinity. The grape shown to us weighed 158 grains; but being gathered the day previous, and the juice or sap, having exuded (as was evident from the soft state of the pulp) it did not reach its natural weight by 10 or 30 grains. We heartily wish that the industry and enterprise of this gentleman, who has succeeded in rearing to perfection this most delicious fruit, not only as regards its flavour as a grape, but its product for the most agreeable of all wines, may be amply rewarded.

Escape from Jail.—A negro man by the name of Isham belonging to Jesse Meek, jr. of Georgetown, D. C. escaped from Halifax Jail on Thursday last, in a singular and unprecedented manner, and indeed, we may add the only individual who has heretofore over matched the vigilance of the gentleman who superintends our jail. The young man who usually attends to the feeding of the prisoners, and who, after admitting the servants with provisions, in the customary manner, stationed himself at the front door, having previously locked the same. The servants entered the dungeon, where there were several prisoners confined, among whom was the fellow Isham, claimed to another runaway. They passed through the first apartment to one called Mitchell's room (an old occupant) for him (Mitchell) to divide the victuals, as was usual. While they were thus engaged, Isham, by some means or other, disengaged himself from the chain by which he was confined to the other negro, made his escape through the Dungeon door, (it being open in consequence of there being no way to fasten it in the inside) seized a bar of iron, with which he succeeded in prizing open a door up stairs, which led into the jailor's apartment, jumped from a window at least 16 or 18 feet from the ground, and made his final exit by climbing and descending a wall 10 or 12 feet in height. The alarm was given, but not until the young man and attendant had left the premises. Considerable exertions were made to recover the fugitive, but in vain. We sincerely hope that this circumstance, with others, will attract the attention of the Court to the present very imperfect construction of the county jail. Unless material improvements are made in this respect, it will be utterly impossible to prevent the occasional outbreaking of prisoners. We can safely say that more care, caution and entire vigilance never was, or could be exercised, than has been by Col. Simmons, the present officer.

The New York Courier and Enquirer eloquently remarks: "When Greece first threw off the Ottoman yoke, and warred for Independence, every bosom was fired with patriotic flames and longed to mingle in her battles. Poetry and eloquence, and Philosophy had breathed their spell over her plains, offering a thousand charms to the enthusiastic and brave, and it was deemed a pleasure to toil amid her classic shades, or bleed beneath her ancient monuments. Her armies were soon filled with foreign volunteers, societies were formed to provide musicians of war, clothing and provisions for her indigent sons. We will not ask how these offerings were received, or how they were employed; for perhaps the usefulness of our efforts has saved us many a pang of mortification. We were at the same time aiding the cause of her freedom and enslavement; for the chain may now be broken in the convulsions of Europe, will assuredly be forged into the sceptre of a tyrant. Let us withdraw our eyes from this degrading scene to a portion of our own continent, which bigotry and hatred are striving to subdue."

How forcibly does this remind us of the disappointed views of the patriotic and enthusiastic Lord Byron. "Poetry, eloquence and philosophy," were the natural intimates of this man's mind, he saw in "mental vision," the whole land of Greece, (as he describes it, shores "coldly sweet and deadly fair") ready to be warmed into life by the reanimating breath of that patriotic spirit, which in olden time, spoke liberty or death. Alas! the brave race of men, whose actions told in lasting renown, at the battle of Thermopylae, their own fame were no longer to be found. A degenerate race was the natural product of a degrading state of years of slavery. The name of Greece carries with it no more that charm, which, with hallowed influence bound us to the spot where "Athens once stood."

"Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." When Mr. Webster, after an elaborate and truly eloquent speech in Congress, in which he would have induced this government to take part with "the persecuted and struggling Greeks," Mr. Randolph declared "it was the prettiest theme for declamation" that had ever come before a legislative body—and nothing more. How far superior was the Hercules of Virginia, in political sagacity, to the Lion of New England.

Russia is waging a war, ostensibly for the patriotic purposes, which have beguiled us of so much sympathy. It is time that we caused such foul holds on our charitable disposition to be relinquished.

In relation to the taking of Tampico by the Spanish troops, the New York Courier and Enquirer has the following pertinent remarks:

Information was also received at Vera Cruz at a later date, that the Spanish troops had taken possession of Tampico on the 5th day after their arrival.—There are three towns of this name, two of which are situated in the State of Vera Cruz, and the nearest, Pueblo Viejo de Tampico is at a league's distance from the new or commercial town, and between which flows a river of nearly a mile in width. We learn from Capt. Clark, that the garrison at Tampico consisted of only four hundred men, which leads us to imagine that at the date of these advices, the most important post had not fallen into the hands of the invaders. Immediately on this intelligence reaching Vera Cruz, Gen. Santa Anna with an army of 15,000 men left that place for Tampico. The American brig *Splendid*, of New Haven, William, of Newport, and *Ursula*, of Boston, were seized and compelled to convey 2,500 infantry to a landing on the coast near Tampico, and had returned in safety to Vera Cruz. 600 cavalry had started at the same time by land, and on the arrival of the vessels at the place of rendezvous, it was ascertained that the cavalry had proceeded direct to Tampico. Had issued Admiral LaBorde had issued a proclamation, offering a bounty to all Mexicans who would join his standard, in not a single instance were his proposals accepted. The Mexicans were confident of success, and although the Navy had been dismantled, &c., the troops were generally paid and in good spirits.

On Wednesday, the 11th of October next, will be sold on the premises, the tract of land whereon the late Lewis Willis resided, lying on both sides of Great Creek, 3 miles from Wm. Wilkin's ferry, 12 miles from Weldon, and 14 from Halifax Town. It is a high, dry, well watered and healthy situation, with a dwelling and out houses suitable for a family. The terms will be three equal annual instalments, with bond and satisfactory security.

Also at the same time and place will be sold the residue of the estate on a credit of six months, bond and security will likewise be required.

THOMAS C. WILLIS, Executor. Sept. 23, 1829. 33-34

The Editors of the *Rail Star* will give this two insertions, & forward their account to the Office.

The embargo that was raised on the 31st July, was relaxed on the 10th August, and continued until the 14th, when it was again taken off.

It was reported that Com. Porter had been arrested at Mexico, but on what charges, had not been made known. The citizens of that place were much dissatisfied with our Minister Mr. Pointsett, declaring that he had taken to much interest in the political disputes of the Government.

We learn from advices of a later date, that a resolution was proposed in the Mexican Congress, to order Mr. P. out of the country, and was lost by a small majority. Although Santa Anna had taken all the troops he could collect in Vera Cruz and the vicinity, they were still pouring in from all quarters. We also learn that considerable desertions had taken place in the Spanish army, and that the expedition had suffered severely from sickness and other causes.

The above gratifying intelligence will be read with pleasure by every advocate of free principles. The Mexican nation seems to have risen en masse, and we do not doubt but that the tenor of our next advices will be, that the invades have paid for their temerity with their lives.

MARRIED. In this county, on the 17th inst. by Jesse N. Faulcon, Esq. Mr. Wade West to Miss Elizabeth H. Gie.

DIED. In this county, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, after a short but severe illness of the Bilious Fever, Mr. David Day, an old and respectable farmer. Mr. D. had, previous to his death, long enjoyed the confidence and esteem by all who knew him, and has left an amiable consort, and numerous relatives and friends to deplore his irreparable and untimely loss.

[Communicated.] On the 13th inst. in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Rebecca Burt, Consort of John Burt—Leaving five Children, a number of friends & relatives to deplore her loss.

Also in this county, on Saturday evening last, Master Geo. Peebles, aged 14 years, son of Mr. Geo. Peebles, sr.

In Edgecomb county, a few days ago, Mr. Oliver Pittman, son of Mr. G. C. Pittman.

State of North Carolina, HALIFAX COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

Geo. R. Reese vs. Ann Pasteur. Orig. att. levied on one lot of land and premises in the Town of Halifax adjoining the lots of Jesse A. Bynum and others, and where on Spear Whitaker now lives.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Halifax Minerva*, that unless the said defendant make her personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, reply and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against her and execution issue accordingly.

M. H. PETTWAY, Clk. Price each \$1.50 33-34

NOTICE.

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Also at the same time and place will be sold the residue of the estate on a credit of six months, bond and security will likewise be required.

THOMAS C. WILLIS, Executor. Sept. 23, 1829. 33-34

The Editors of the *Rail Star* will give this two insertions, & forward their account to the Office.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any provocation whatever. This is therefore to forward all persons persons whatever from harboring or concealing, or in any way crediting her with any expectation of my paying her contract, as I will not in consequence of her elopement pay no contract which she should make.

ELIAS READ. Sept. 13, 1829. 33-34

NOTICE.

Run away on Tuesday, the 1st instant, my mulatto boy TOM, about 17 years old. He has an impediment in his speech when closely questioned. His fingers on the right hand wear the appearance of being cut off or burnt. He has a not or scar on the left lower jaw as well as I recollect, and a very large one on the body, about the knee. The clothes he wore at the time of his going off is not recollected, but I think they were domestic and ragged. A reward of ten dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement, so that I can get him, or I will give twenty dollars for his delivery by the first or second day of our next Superior Court, or for his confinement so that I can get him here by that time. From recent information I expect he is in Plymouth or its neighborhood or will shortly be there.

MARTIN READ. Halifax Town, Sept. 13, 1829. 33-34

NOTICE.

The creditors of A. A. B. Smith & Co. are requested to attend at the Mansion House in the town of Halifax N. Carolina, on the 20th day of January, 1830, either by themselves or their agents, for the purpose of receiving a report of the trustee appointed to collect the debts and making a dividend of the monies collected.

All those who fail to attend will be excluded from the participation in the division.

GEO. R. REESE, Trust. Sept. 23, 1829. 33-34

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS, CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Halifax, N. Carolina. He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to James Gordon, Norfolk Va. Henry Mason, Halifax Town, and Andrew Harris, N. C. Halifax, N. C. June 12, 1829. 21-22

LOOK HERE.

I wish to purchase from Fifty to One hundred Young Negro Fellows, and Girls without Children. For which I will pay the cash.

THOS. BURGESS. August, 6, 1829. 27-28

FOR SALE, AT

THE POST OFFICE,

IN THIS PLACE.

The following Articles, to wit:

BACON, LIME,

HERRINGS, SHAD,

Stained Curtain Bedsteads,

WINDSOR CHAIRS,

LEATHER,

WAGGON COLLARS,

FLOUR,

TOBACCO,

Also—The following articles:

Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termorich

Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice

Venetian Red, Red Lead

White Lead, Verdigris

Baitman's Drops, Opodeldoc

Nutmegs, Alum, Latheridge

Ink Powder, Pearl Ash

Ground Paint Brushes

Assorted

Shaving Boxes and Soap

Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber

Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue

Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters

Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes

Spanish Annatto

do Biscuit

do Indigo

Shaving Brushes, Razors

Black Warrants

Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassimeres, Volsins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Plates, Pipes, Brandy, Sausages, Turpentine, country made Roset and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Washes, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks, Also—a few bushels Ewapon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz. HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS. Halifax, P. M. 24, 1829. 37

POETRY.

From the London Courier.

TEE LONE GRASSES.

Why should their sleep thus silent be,
From streams and fountains away,
While wanders thro' the sunny air
The cuckoo's mellow lay,
Those forms, whose eyes reflected
Heaven in their mild depth of blue,
Whose hair was like the wave that
Shines o'er strands of golden dew?
Are these the altars of their rest,
The pure and sacred shrines,
Where Memory, rapt o'er visions
Fled, her holy spell combined
The sire, the child, on wait their
Back to their deplorable end,
When, like a voice from heavenly
Lands, awakes the curlew bell,
And have no remembrance here
The cheeks that softly glow'd,
The amber hair, that on the breeze
In gleaming tresses flow'd,
The hymn which hailed the Sabbath
Morn,—the fixed and fervid eye,
Must these sweet treasures of the
Heart in shade and silence lie?
On not thou place of sanctified
Ray has from thee gone,
Dearer than Nocturne's gorgeous
Light, or Sabbath's music tone,
A spirit whose bright ark is far
Yond the clouds and waves,
Alone in a sunless glom on those
Their lonely graves.

REINHOLD AUGUSTINE.

Distressing.—Two young men,
By the names of Neal and Midgett,
were lost overboard from a small
schooner in Panama Sound a few
days past, and drowned under dis-
tressing circumstances. Neal was
the master, and Midgett a
small boy ten or twelve years of
age, composed the crew, the wind
was light but fair, the boy being
at the helm. Neal and Midgett en-
gaged in wrestling and in the scut-
tle they both fell overboard, the
boy either not knowing how to do
it, or lacking presence of mind,
made no effort to lower the sails,
or change the course of the schooner,
when the persons overboard,
seeing their efforts to regain the
vessel by swimming of no avail,
requested the boy to run her on
shore at the nearest place, and
inform their friends that they were
drowned, soon after which they
sunk to rise no more.

Edenton Gazette.

THE DREAM.

"Radit iter liquidum celeres neque
commoret alas."

I was very tired and went to
bed about eleven. It was a hot
summer night, and so light was
my room with the soft yellow
beams of the moon, that it was
long before I could win 'na-
ture's sweet restorer' to mine
eye-lids. As I am a gentle-
man of an exceedingly thought-
ful disposition, I was not at a
loss for amusement. I began
to run over the events of the
day that was gone, and after
some little preamble, my medita-
tions gathered around the
pretty form of a certain lady
of our city, and I lulled myself
into a gentle slumber by think-
ing of her. I lay for some time
in that most luxurious state be-
tween sleeping and waking,
just on the boundary line of
mortality—with half my senses
yet clinging to this earth, and
the rest already beginning to
rove in the lightness of freedom
through the realms of fancy. I
was indeed in a most delightful
state of mind, and scarcely felt
the couch that gave rest to my
weary frame. Fair visions,
beautiful hues of the rainbow,
floated in mine imagination.
The conceptions of fancy em-
bodied themselves—the very
wishes of my waking moments
were half accomplished; and I
became as it were the mighty
ruler of a world of mine own.
Sometimes I thought I was fall-
ing through the immensity of
space, and passed by planets in
my way; but it was pleasant to
me, and I seemed to be wheeling
in graceful circles in the air, as
in my younger days I have seen

the eagle do far away in the
calm sky. Sometimes I thought
I was sporting in the green
meadow, romping and racing
with the most lovely maidens I
had ever beheld; and in a 'pro-
pound' I dreamed I was actual-
ly kissing Mrs. L.—In short,
gentle reader, some kind spirit
had lifted me far above the
scenes of earthly degradation,
and I was revelling in the gay
pleasures of another world.

At length my fancy began to
cut terrible capers.—The pretty
girl—the green meadows—
and Mrs. L.'s rosy lips—passed
away; and methought I be-
held battle. I stood upon the
brow of a rugged mountain.
The sea dashed and foamed on
one side, and the crash of war
arose on the other. The wind
blew in roaring whirlwinds, and
bore the white foam of the o-
cean in snowy wreaths along
the air. The sky was black-
ened with huge clouds, that
rolled like a troubled ocean im-
mediately over our heads. The
lightning burst through the
gloom in bright sheets of fire,
or quivered in terrible lustre al-
ong the dark sky, as though its
mighty vault had been rent in
twain. The thunder crashed
along the heavens with a noise
as if ten thousand worlds had
tumbled together and shivered
into ruins. I turned mine eye
from the stormy clouds to gaze
upon the fight. I saw warri-
ors beset by fiery horses—they
rushed over the shrieking bod-
ies of the dying and mingled
their might in one terrible thun-
der of ruin. Sabres flashed—
the thunder and the cannon
shook the earth with their
mingled tumult. Shrieks, shouts,
and the clashing of arms, sound-
ed in mine ear, and I was about
to fly away from the scene,
when I saw, in the very midst
of the battle, the form of a be-
autiful woman; her raven ringlets
were streaming in the wind,
and her white hands uplifted in
terror at the desolation around.
I was rushing to her relief,
when I saw a huge ruffian ap-
proach to her side—he seized
her shivering form, he tore them
from her head—and dared, in
the insolence of his triumph, to
grasp her throat; and the shriek
that arose above the storm of
war, was answered by a laugh.
Another, roughly seized the
beautiful being; until I shouted
revenge, and rushed to her res-
cue. Many a bright blade
flashed around me, many a
swift bullet whizzed by my ear,
but I tore the falchion from the
clenched hand of a dying
wretch, and mingled in the bat-
tle. The lofty figures of my
enemies bore back at my ap-
proach. I cut my way to the
terrified girl; and when she saw
her brutal insulters gnashing
their teeth at my feet—she
sprang to my side, and clung to
my bosom. A giant monster
struck at her white forehead. I
turned my wrath on him; his
blade shivered into a thousand
atoms—I cleaved his coward
skull to the jaw, and he fell
shrieking from his horse. Dreadful
were my struggles—
terrible was my revenge. I
bore her back amidst the mad-
dened fury of all around—
sprang with my lovely burden
upon a fleet steed; the noble
animal fled with the wind; the
clouds disappeared as we rode;
the sun shone again in bright
cheerfulness—the birds sang
music to our way, and in a few
moments methought we were in
one of the most beautiful coun-
tries I ever saw, and heard the
clang of war only as some
gentle breeze bore at intervals
to our ear. Reader, reader,
who shall tell the happiness of
my bosom, when I bore my
pretty maiden from the saddle,
and felt that we were free! Ros-
es clustered in blooming
wreaths around us, and per-
fumed breezes kissed away the
drops that excretion had gather-
ed to my brow. I looked upon
the being I had rescued; and
looking—I loved. She smiled
upon me—her lips parted; she

was beginning to speak, when
the voice of a distant trumpet
broke upon our ears. Nearer
and more near, came the fatal
sound; sometimes breathing
soft music, but as it approached
it gave a long, thundering
twang, and I awoke, the fairy
scene vanished; but the sound
of the trumpet continued. I
lifted myself in my couch—and
gracious fathers! it was a mus-
quito! a little vile rascally mus-
quito was flourishing in all the
glory of long legs, and a sharp
sting around the very pinnacle
of mine unhappy nose!

Now was ever such a mis-
fortune? To be dragged down
from the fairy realms of imagi-
nation, from blushing cheeks
and roses; from fame, and vic-
tory—and over, to be torn a-
way from all these pleasures by
the humming of a mosquito at
whose approach the enchanted
spell was broken, and every
vestige of my happy vision
melted away, it was too bad—
it was miserable. I lay upon
my couch in a state of most pit-
iful melancholy, mourning over
the sad certainty that I was on-
ly my poor humble self, that I
had not been the wonder of the
world, that I had not even seen
a battle. I had not rescued
lovely innocence from ruin; and
instead of cleaving the brutal
ruffian from his steed, I had
been, in all human probability,
flourishing away at my poor in-
offending bed post, or beating
may-haps, the meek and unre-
sisting form of mine own pillow.

I tried to catch some of them
as they flew by me. I whirled
around the chamber, in hopes
of burying them in its folds.
Alas! I had no sooner com-
posed myself to rest again, under
the foolish supposition that I
had driven them away, than the
same everlasting hum came
whizzing about mine ears, and
sailing in the most provoking
composure around every fea-
ture of my face. At length I
sprang out of bed in despair—
opened the windows and doors
of my room, and placed the
floor in angry sleeplessness. A
gentle breeze came murmuring
into my chamber; and bore a-
way my tormentors. I looked
out upon the silent world. The
beautiful streaks of morning
were just tracing along the
eastern sky. I felt a little sooth-
ed by the beauty of the scene,
my irritation gradually sub-
sided. I flung myself again on
my couch and the bright beams
of the morning sun awoke me
from my refreshing slumber.
When I arose I happened to
cast my eyes upon the white-
washed ceiling, and there I be-
held a mosquito reposing his
delicate frame, after the fati-
gues of the night. I mounted
a table and two chairs—softly
and carefully raised my extend-
ed palm, and gave a most ter-
rible slap. There was blood
on the place when I got down,
and happening to look in the
glass, I found my teeth set to-
gether, in a most revengeful
manner.

"O! nature's sweet, the lovely
dear,
Her noblest work she classes O;
Her pretence can she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses O!"

The wisdom and skill of an
Almighty hand, are visible in
every part of creation. Yet no
where are they more so than in
the delicate and perfect form he
had given to woman. It is not
in the mind of man to conceive
of an object that presents to the
eye, or to the mind, so perfect
a model of what we esteem
beautiful, or so many delicate
and affectionate sensibilities as
are united in lovely and char-
ming Woman. That lively sym-
pathy that feels for every woe;
—that kindly strong affection,
which time or circumstances
can change; that benevolent
heart, ever ready to bestow its
charities on sufficient humanity;
that spirit of perseverance under
hardships and afflictions, which
nothing can break down, are
peculiarly the attributes of
woman. But she may possess

all these, together with a well
educated and well cultivated
mind; an extensive acquaint-
ance with books and with the
world; possesses all the power
attached to what are generally
denominated the arts of pleas-
ing—and yet, if destitute of re-
ligion, she is like a beautiful
painting exhibited in a bad
light, or an elegant watch with-
out a regulator.

When I have seen, at the
mention of a religious subject,
the blood rising indignantly to
the face of a beautiful woman,
and her full dark eye kindling
into angry disdain, the blood
chilled at my heart, a deep
feeling of desolation came over
my mind, and I mentally ex-
claimed:
Beauty that veils an Atheist heart
Is soon, but not felt—
'Tis like the moon-beam on the
snow,
That glides, but does not melt.

A WORD IN SEASON.—We
understand, that the following
prescription is considered, by
those who have tested it, as one
of the best remedies for Ague
and Fever. If it answers the
purpose, we could scarcely em-
ploy in a better manner at this
season the small space which it
requires.

"When a chill occurs, take
a dose of Calomel as soon as
the fever rises: when the fever
declines and perspiration takes
place, use two grains of Qui-
nine mixed with a tea-spoon full
of salts. Repeat it every two
hours till five doses are taken,
omitting the Salts so soon as
the bowels are freely moved.
In this way, the return of the
chill will nearly be prevented,
and little or no debility left.
Should the chill return, repeat
as above.

"N. B. should the fever not
decline enough, in 6 hours to
give Quinine, take a dose of
oil, to carry off the calomel;
then proceed with the Quinine
as above directed, when the fe-
ver does decline."

Rich. Eng.

From the Baltimore Mercury and
Evening Advertiser.

THE VIRGINIA GAME-CKOCK.

It was in the year 18—, that
I was bound for the Havana, in
the brig Evening Star, when he
had lost sight of the capes, that
a large eagle lit upon our yard
arm. The sailors seeing him,
let him remain until after dark,
when one of the men, taking a
large bag with him, went out
upon the yard, and succeeded
in flinging it over him, so as to
prevent its biting, and tying the
bag at one end, secured him
until the following morning,
when he was taken from the
bag, and his wings clipped and
trimmed in such a manner, as
to prevent his escape. He was
always fed well by the men in
the fore-castle, and at last be-
came quite domesticated, and
was a great favorite of the cap-
tain. He played a great many
tricks to the great annoyance
of the pigs on board, for any
thing in the pigs' mess he
would have if he took a liking
to it; he was the terror of his
briskly companions to such a
degree, that if a pig showed his
snout on the quarter deck, he
was sure to go "the whole
hog" on him—this very much
pleased the captain, for when
pigs are let loose on board the
ship, they are very trouble-
some.

The day after we arrived at
Havana, the captain, with sev-
eral more Americans, visited
a cock-pit, to have some sport.
The captain beat several times,
but invariably lost; at length
he offered to bet five hundred
dollars, that he had a Virginia
game cock on board that would
kill any cock on the island.
Of course he was soon taken
up, and they pitched for the

fight, which was to be three
days after. Accordingly, on
leaving the pit, he led his com-
panions into the secret, and
proposed to them, to go snicks,
and throw in, to make up the
bet. The captain also went a-
round to the American cap-
tains in the port, and told them
of the loss, and told them to
bet on the Virginia game cock,
if they wanted to win a stake
or two. The captain then re-
turned on board, and had the
eagle trimmed as cocks gener-
ally are for fight; all his fea-
thers about the neck; which
are called the cow feathers on a
chicken, in consequence of
their letting them fall when
they are beaten, or as is termed
cocked. He then had a little
more trimmed off his wings, and
disfigure him in such a
manner that very few could
have told it was an eagle. He
was then cooped and put upon
short allowance, so as to whet
his appetite for the coming bat-
tle.

The news spread all over the
Havana, and many flocked to
see the fight between the Vir-
ginia and Spanish cocks, and
bets were made to a consid-
erable amount. When the day of
battle came, the eagle was con-
veyed to the scene of action in
the same bag in which he was
caught. The time of putting
the cocks arrived, and two men
stepped out, who were selected
to pit the cocks, for neither party
were permitted to pit their
own chickens; the man on the
opposite side produced one of
the large Spanish breed, and
axed the heels on him. The
man who was to pit the cap-
tain's cock, was about prepar-
ing a large pair of heels, when
the captain told him not to trou-
ble himself, for he fought his
cock without heels. The cap-
tain's bird was taken from the
sack, and was received with
surprise by the beholders, but
the Spaniard said his cock
would gaff him the first fly.
The Spanish cock made a fly at
the eagle and pricked him with
his heels pretty smartly, which
raised his ferocity; which was
very high before for want of
food—he cast a look of disdain
on his adversary, and the next
fly the game spariard made at
him, he seized him with his tal-
ons, by the breast and wing,
and in an instant tore him to
pieces. The fame of the Vir-
ginia game cock was raised so
high, that the captain, before
he left the place, sold him for
an amount of money equal to
the bet.

The Sailor and the Shark.—In
voyaging in the Arabian Sea,
I chanced that the vessel in which
I sailed was beset for several
days and the crew were in
the habit of jumping overboard
and swimming round the ship.
One day whilst several of the
hands were amusing themselves
in this way, a large shark ap-
peared eastward; the men were
immediately poked on board,
and they all obeyed, except a
fool hardy fellow of a boat-
swain's mate, who said, "The
shark be d—d, I'm not afraid
of him." In the mean time a
hook properly baited was low-
ered from the poop, by which
the shark was hauled on board.
—As soon as it was out of the
water the remora of sucking
fish, which is always found ad-
hering under the fins of sharks,
disengaged itself, and swam to-
wards the boatswain's mate, and
fastened on his lusty back.
The fellow hallooed as if the de-
vil had got hold of him; sung
out to one of his messmates,
"D—my eyes, Bill, the shark
is holding on by my starn; bear
a hand, and heave us a rope;—
Lord, I would give a month's
grog to be aboard." What the
blazes are you about Bill?
Bear a hand, will you, you
blubber."—Master Billy how-
ever & the other jacks, were in
no haste to relieve their mes-
s-mate, they enjoyed the lark
amazingly and provoked him
by singing out, "I say, can't

you behave like a sodger, after
the enemy, eh? don't be taken
aback jacks; kick at him boy,
and tree your starn!" Jack
kicked, and plunged and roar-
ed at being thus boarded abaft,
but to no purpose; the sucking
fish held on, and at last the
crew tired of the joke, hauled
the terrified boatswain's mate
on board, not, however before
letting go the rope two or three
times, and sousing him well
when he was getting up the side.

VIRGIN HEART.

The author of De Vere has
made some beautiful observa-
tions on the worth and value of
an unpractised heart. "There
is nothing under Heaven so
delicious as the possession of
pure, fresh and immutable af-
fections. The most felicitous
moment of man's life, the most es-
timate of all his emotions and sym-
pathies, is that in which he re-
ceives an avowal of affection
from the idol of his heart. The
strings of feelings when in
their youthful purity, and foun-
tains of uncalced and gushing
tenderness—the spell that once
draws them forth, is the mystic
light of future years and undy-
ing memory. Nothing in life
is so pure and devoted as wo-
man's love. It matters not
whether it be for husband or
child, or sister or brother, it is
the same pure and unquench-
able flame, the same constant
and immaculate glow of feel-
ing; whose undeniable teach-
stone is trial. Do but give her
one token of love—one kind
word, or gentle look, or even
if it be amid death—the gentle
feelings of that faithful heart
will gush forth as a torrent, in
despite of earthly bound or
mercenary tie. More priceless
than the gems of Golconda is
virgin's heart, and more devoted
than the idolatry of Mecca, is wo-
man's love. There is no sor-
did view, no qualifying self-
interest in the feeling. It is a
principle and characteristic of
her nature—a faculty and an
infatuation which absorbs and
concentrates all the fervor of
her soul, and all the depths of
her bosom. I would rather be
the idol of one unsullied and
unpractised heart, than the
monarch of empires. I would
rather possess the immaculate
and impassioned devotion of
one high souled and enthusias-
tic virgin, than the sycophant
fawning of millions. There is
more thrilling felicity derived
from an union of two guileless
and uncontaminated hearts than
all the conquests of Alexander
the wisdom of Socrates, or the
wealth of Croesus would afford.
The general world knows noth-
ing of these things. None can
appreciate the refinements of
pure feeling, but those who by
nature or some peculiar prop-
erty of the mind are qualified to
drink of the depths of its gush-
ing and sparkling fountains.
None can know the elysium of
possessing a heart, until they
know the value of a gem as
priceless—until they can think
of its embodyings as something
too holy to be mingled with
the grosser images of passion
and humanity, until they at
least imagine the spirit of a se-
raph has been clothed with a
form of imperishable mortality.
When this wild dream mingled
with the colder and more calcu-
lating visions of life—the world
may put forth its anathemas—
fortune may shower down its
adversities—but in vain—even
the sword of Israel [the angel
of death,] would scarcely des-
troy the unutterable ecstasies
of the Heaven descending hap-
piness."

The President has ordered a
thousand stand of arms to be for-
warded to Fort Mifflin for the
use of the frontiers.—Last Wed-
nesday a company of 10 or 40 re-
gulars passed through the fort on
their way to the Agency. The
commander stated that additional
force would be ordered to that
place from Pendleton, S. C. and
also from Charleston.—*Columbian*
Enquirer.

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